

ITEMS

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IN TRIBUTE TO WESLEY CLAIR MITCHELL

by Robert T. Crane

WESLEY MITCHELL was a key figure in the development of the SSRC. For over a score of years he rendered unstinted service in numerous Council posts. A member from the beginning, he was chairman during the critical period in which, upon receipt of large funds, the Council moved from imaginative planning to responsible execution. It is testimony to the leadership of that period that the Council came out of it, not foundered in routine, but still an imaginative body. To no one does the Council in greater degree owe its steadfast faith in the penetrability of the social fields by science, or the humility of its constant search for the creative insight essential to advance in these fields.

The same period of Council history was one of a heavy load on its members and particularly on its officers. It was a time when, as Mitchell himself said, the Council

was an organization for the suppression of research, insofar as its members were concerned. Yet neither at the moment nor in long years after did he ever deny to it a personal service. That a man with such great responsibilities elsewhere should so devote himself to the purposes of the Council was an example invaluable to an organization dependent upon devotion of its members for its essential spirit and government. Of no less value was his willingness as a director to take a responsible part in the decision of all matters before the Council; and his ability to see through pretense with a keenness that was yet never devoid of kindness. The universal regret that he is no longer with us is deeply shared by all those associated with the work of the Council.

RESEARCH PLANNING IN THE FIELD OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY

by Ernest W. Burgess

THE field of marriage and family relations was selected by the Council in the fall of 1947 as an area meriting comprehensive research planning because of the practical importance of such research combined with the challenging opportunities which are presented for furthering scientific investigation and knowledge. The inception of the project may be traced to an informal breakfast conference during the annual meeting of the Council in September 1947. There it was agreed that

consideration should be given to the feasibility of preparing a research planning report in this field, and that in organizing the project emphasis should be placed upon analysis of the functions of the family in American society today. Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr. and the writer were asked to draw up brief preliminary memoranda as the basis for further consideration.

These memoranda pointed out, first of all, that marriage and family relations is an area of growing public

concern. The frequency of divorces has been steadily increasing since the Civil War until they have now reached a proportion of one to every four marriages per year. Then too, juvenile delinquency which may be considered as another index of family instability has been a continuing community problem. Indeed, all aspects of family relations have been subjected to increasing strains in modern times, and the evidences of these strains have received increasing publicity and scrutiny by experts and laymen alike.

Second, there have arisen within the past twenty years two new types of services to the family. One of these is education for marriage and family living with special stress upon courses in public schools and colleges, and lectures in churches and other character-building institutions in the community. The other is marriage counseling. This service has originated in part through the establishment of community centers for this purpose and in part through the transformation of relief-giving agencies into family service societies with counseling as their primary function. Both these new services utilize and need the findings of research.

A third characteristic of the field of research on marriage and family relations is a growing realization of the importance of planning for research. Studies in this field, with a few notable exceptions, have been scattered, fragmentary, and quite inadequate for the needs of agencies and professional persons engaged in service to the family. Then too, although there has been much research upon the problem behavior of children, it has not been oriented to a sufficient extent around the family as the central focus of investigation.

A fourth fact is, however, the existence of a growing body of knowledge of human behavior in a wide variety of fields—including anthropology, economics, home economics, psychiatry, psychology, and sociology—applicable to an understanding of the family. In addition, these disciplines have developed points of view and methods of research valuable for the study of marriage and family behavior.

The conjunction of these four factors—public concern, the rise of new agencies serving the family, the lack of a well-rounded body of research findings on the family, and the existence of knowledge and methods in the different special sciences of human behavior—was judged to give significance and urgency to the proposal that a research planning project be undertaken in this field, and to define to a certain extent its scope and emphasis.

When the results of the informal conference in September 1947 were reported to the Council's Committee on Problems and Policy it authorized further exploration of the possibility of developing an adequate plan-

ning project. A small group including the Executive Director of the Council consequently met in New York to consider the preliminary memoranda and to outline a tentative plan of operation. The purpose and scope of the proposed project were discussed a number of times during the course of its development with Perrin C. Galpin, Executive Director of the Grant Foundation, who had earlier expressed interest on behalf of the Foundation in the field of marriage and the family. When the Foundation expressed its willingness to finance preparation of the proposed planning report, the Committee on Problems and Policy appointed the following committee to organize and to supervise the study: Ernest W. Burgess, University of Chicago, chairman; Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr., Cornell University; Stanley P. Davies, Community Service Society of New York; A. Irving Hallowell, University of Pennsylvania; Emily H. Mudd, Marriage Council of Philadelphia; and Robert R. Sears, State University of Iowa Child Welfare Research Station. The personnel of the committee was chosen to represent both disciplines concerned with the study of the family and professional services now available to the family.

The purpose and scope of the planning study was stated as follows:

1. To indicate the nature and adequacy of the services to the family now available through the professions, family service agencies, family life education programs, centers for marriage and family counseling.
2. To determine the gaps in our knowledge of the family and the research now needed from the viewpoints of both scientific interest and knowledge to be applied by those engaged in family counseling and family education.
3. To make recommendations of research projects in terms of their priorities as contributions to both scientific knowledge and the applied fields concerned with strengthening family life.
4. To present recommendations for the improvement of services to the family by the agencies and professions now engaged in action in this field.

The committee agreed that it would endeavor to make the report of value to:

1. Agencies and individuals in the practical action fields who may be aided in gaining a perspective on the whole field and in planning improvements in their services.
2. Those responsible for developing more adequate training for students who are preparing for professional service or for scientific research in the field of marriage and the family.
3. Research workers who may be aided in the selection of significant research problems and in

developing broader and more integrated research programs which may involve the collaboration of various specialists.

4. Foundations and other sources of financial support interested in gaining an orientation to the needs and problems in this area as they may consider the support of proposed programs of research or professional training and of projects for meeting family problems.

5. The intelligent layman desirous of gaining an understanding of the problems and needs of the present-day family and the efforts being made to deal with them.

The committee held its first meeting in April and agreed on a plan of work. Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr. was asked to assume general direction of the project and of preparation of the report for submission to the committee. He was authorized to employ Edith W. Williams as part-time assistant, and to invite a number of specialists to prepare working memoranda on particular aspects of the family in which they were interested. Through the prompt and full cooperation of the authors, memoranda have already been completed on the following subjects:

Sociology of the Family, Ernest W. Burgess and Albert J. Reiss, Jr.

Economics of Family Life and Household Management, Helen Canon

Special Problems in Sociology, Nelson N. Foote
Child Study, Harold E. Jones

Social Class and the Family, Carson McGuire

Family Counseling, Emily H. Mudd

Social Psychology of Family Relationships, Lois B. Murphy

Psycho-sexual Development in the Family, Vincent Nowlis

Family Research in Cultural Anthropology, Morris E. Opler

Law and the Family, Max Rheinstein

Education for Marriage and Family Life, Lemo D. Rockwood

Personality Development in Children, Robert R. Sears

Sexual Problems of the Family, G. E. Swanson

In each case the author was asked to include in his memorandum a brief statement of the present status and current trends of work on the family in his field. He was requested further to indicate what he regarded as the significant research problems which should be attacked at the present time. He was also invited to give his opinion on needed developments in research methods and techniques and the types of training needed by research personnel or professional workers in the family field.

At the second meeting of the committee, held in October 1948, these thirteen memoranda were reviewed both as materials which could be utilized in the final research planning report and as documents which would be of practical value to workers in the field. Discussion at this meeting centered upon drafting a tentative outline for the final report which would incorporate materials from the memoranda already received and include other data to be gathered by the staff.

The report as now tentatively outlined in a form approved by the committee will consist of four sections. The first part will deal with the basic aspects of problems of the American family in relation to its great diversity and to the consequences of the impact of social change upon it. The second part is concerned with appraisal of the present organized efforts to deal with the problems of the family. These include programs of material aid, of legal procedure, of religion, of marriage and family counseling, of education for family life, and of family research. The third part of the report will be devoted to the central role of research in dealing with the problems of the family. This part will discuss the types of basic research which will contribute to our knowledge of family relations and also the kinds of applied and special research necessary to meet the needs of agencies engaged in service to the family.

Finally, the fourth part of the report will consider the best methods of organizing and of facilitating research, especially in relation to the training of research and professional workers in this field. The merits of different approaches will be appraised. Among the proposals under consideration by the committee are (1) grants-in-aid to individual research workers upon individual projects; (2) fellowships for the ablest students preparing for research in this field; (3) grants to institutions to finance specific research projects; and (4) the establishment of a research and training center.

When the first draft of this report is completed, it will be critically reviewed by the members of the committee and other experts and by the officers and staff of the Council. If approved by the Committee on Problems and Policy in the light of the resulting critiques, the report will be revised and published as a Council bulletin.

A wide use of this research planning report is anticipated, both among research workers and the thousands of persons engaged in the many different kinds of service to the family. Its publication next year will be timely as it follows upon the increased interest shown in the family by the 125 professional and lay organizations which participated in the National Family Life Conference held in Washington last May.

FRONTIERS OF HOUSING RESEARCH: REPORT ON A SYMPOSIUM

by Gerald Breese

THE Social Science Research Council's Committee on Housing Research and the University of Wisconsin's Committee on the Regional Planning Course jointly sponsored a symposium on "Frontiers of Housing Research" at Madison, on September 2-3, 1948.¹ This symposium comprised one of a series of steps which the Council's committee is taking in carrying out its mandate to encourage and plan needed research on social and economic aspects of housing problems. Eighty-eight persons from various fields concerned with housing and planning registered for the symposium. Governmental, academic, commercial, and industrial circles were represented, as well as architects and realtors.

The symposium was organized to provide for discussion of research on housing by a representative group of specialists in various aspects of the field, to clarify certain basic concepts involved, to bring suggestive research projects to the attention of trained and experienced research personnel, and to set the stage for collaboration among research workers on this subject. These objectives were directly derived from the program of the Committee on Housing Research, which has focused its activities on the formulation of a more nearly adequate body of housing theory, and on the stimulation of research on neglected aspects of housing. As a primary means to these ends the committee is sponsoring a series of research planning monographs on various segments of the housing field. Four of these monographs are now in preparation and two others are in preliminary planning stages.² When completed, it is the committee's hope that the substance of these monographs can be incorporated in a program of research directed at meeting the committee's major objectives.

¹ The symposium was held in connection with the University of Wisconsin's centennial celebration and was supported in part by the Centennial Committee. A fuller account of the proceedings of the symposium will be published in an early issue of *Land Economics*.

² The monographs currently under way are as follows: "Housing Standards," by Svend Riemer; "Housing Needs and Demand," by A. Benjamin Handler, Jr.; "The Production of New Housing," by Leo Grebler; and "Housing Environment," by Gerald Breese. In preliminary planning stages are monographs on "Rural Non-Farm Housing" and "Minority Housing." Several additional monographs are under consideration.

The symposium was organized around four panel meetings on the following segments of housing research selected either because of their current interest and importance, or because they involve research planning problems meriting attention: The Neighborhood Concept in Theory and Application, Relationships of Technological and Social Research in Housing, Measuring Effective Demand in the Housing Market, and Housing Needs and Standards. Each panel was addressed briefly by four speakers, as shown in the program reproduced on page 6. Provision was made for extended discussion from the floor. In addition, there was a special lecture dealing with Richard T. Ely and his important contributions to research on urban housing and land economics. There was opportunity for informal meetings of persons interested in special subjects, such as rural farm housing.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD CONCEPT

The discussion of the neighborhood concept reflected prevailing differences of opinion concerning a form of local residential development which has long appealed to housing specialists and city planners. Important areas for further research became obvious in the course of attacks made on the concept in terms of its alleged shortcomings. These criticisms stemmed from the difficulties encountered in applying the concept of "neighborhood" to urban areas characterized, for example, by advanced decay, atomization and depersonalization of social contacts, and current practices involving homogeneous and heterogeneous grouping of various racial and ethnic segments of the population. The suggestions for research included an examination of whether "neighboring" is possible within those areas of cities most critically in need of rescue or redevelopment, a study of the role of technological changes affecting social relationships in cities, and basic studies of trends in residential living which modify the practicability of trying to create "neighborhoods."

There was general agreement that extensive studies are needed on physical structure and functional relationships in cities, particularly as they affect patterns of population distribution. There was also recognition of the need for special study of techniques for enlisting the aid of civic groups and appropriate administrative bodies in the design of local residential areas.

RELATIONSHIPS OF TECHNOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

The lack of coordination of technological and social research in housing was analyzed in an effort to discover feasible steps which might bring these research areas more closely together. It was pointed out that perhaps the most useful function of social research, in this connection, might be the guidance of technological research into those areas most in need of study in the interests of reducing the cost of housing and increasing its availability in the present crisis. Social research was urged as a means for testing the acceptability and marketability of new methods and materials. Social research was recognized as the logical medium for evaluating possible disruptions arising from major technical advances and for anticipating any undesirable repercussions.

There appeared to be a genuine need for social research on housing to determine the relationship of social values to technological changes in housing, as well as to discover the effects of technological changes on individuals, groups, and communities. The research potentialities of actual laboratory-studio collaboration between technologists and social scientists were emphasized in discussion.

MEASURING EFFECTIVE DEMAND

In recognition of the fact that the housing market differs in many respects from other markets, the third panel discussed research needed in the measurement of effective demand. The influence of population changes on effective demand suggested several possible research projects. Discussion of the relationship between purchasing power and effective demand served to emphasize the current paucity of knowledge concerning changes in the distribution of income and how these changes affect expenditure patterns, as well as ability and willingness to pay for housing. Such factors as infrequency of purchase, large size of the economic unit, habit, and inertia affect elasticity of demand in the housing market and suggest that research is urgently needed on such subjects as cross-elasticity of demand, expenditure curves, and differences in demand over time. Studies of these topics were shown to have significant implications for local housing market analysis, the determination of national housing policy, and the nature of the materials industries.

HOUSING NEEDS AND STANDARDS

The fourth panel surveyed research proposals associated with the complex subject of housing needs and standards. With reference to problems involved in

forecasting these aspects of housing, it was shown that research in this area is conditioned by the fact that values and value judgments play a large part in the determination of such needs and standards, and therefore merit special attention. There was considerable discussion of the research possibilities inherent in the relationship between housing needs and standards, on the one hand, and changes in techniques within the housing industry, on the other.

Research which might appropriately be undertaken to clarify the relationship between housing needs and standards and the varying housing needs of individual families at different stages in their careers was discussed in terms of the effects which current trends in family living will presumably have on the nature of those needs and standards. The related changes in housing environment—that is, the community, service, employment, and organizational milieu within which the individual housing unit and its family stand—and their effects on changing needs and standards were shown to have numerous research possibilities.

It was also pointed out that further research might make specific, for designated circumstances, the currently vague and general formulations of "standards" with which policy makers, definers of codes, builders of houses, and architects have to deal. The relationship of needs and standards to legislation, for example, was presented as an area meriting further and extensive study. Likewise, the basic questions of *whose* standards and *what* standards were shown to need careful study in the interest of achieving some more nearly satisfactory balance among the standards of different groups interested in housing.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE PLANS

In all the panel discussions it was noted that the nature and multiplication of research projects which should receive high priority call for more advanced planning than now exists if there is not to be continued duplication and overlapping of research activity in this field. Recognition of this situation emphasized the need for continuing the committee's present concern with the preparation of research planning monographs and subsequent organization of research programs.

The symposium revealed considerable breadth of interest in, and desire for coordination of, research planning among persons engaged in housing research. It provided, also, a preliminary meeting ground where interested research workers could gain perspective on possible relationships between hitherto widely separated approaches to the study of housing.

It was evident to the members of the Committee on Housing Research that merely bringing together people

with related interests in housing would not be sufficient to induce very extensive cross-fertilization of ideas or long-continuing collaboration among those present, not to mention the inability of a conference to provide adequate opportunity for detailed planning or research activity. This observation supported the committee's earlier conclusion that a conference of this kind, no matter how essential as a first step, would have to be succeeded by organized follow-up measures.

It is the intention of the committee, therefore, to supplement its research planning monographs with a program of stimulating actual research planning by inviting representatives of a few of the most active housing research and planning centers to meet with the

committee to consider practicable means of organizing a balanced approach to research planning in this field. The committee anticipates that this procedure will result in more effective utilization of its research planning monographs and may set the pattern for similar activity elsewhere. It is hoped that this first step may be followed by others devised to encourage research at appropriate places. In this connection, it may be possible for the committee to meet at various institutions so that local research personnel may participate in its discussions, and to extend such participation through personal visits to research centers by staff and committee members wherever practicable.

Program: SYMPOSIUM ON FRONTIERS OF HOUSING RESEARCH

September 2, Afternoon

THE NEIGHBORHOOD CONCEPT IN THEORY AND APPLICATION

Chairman: Frederick J. Adams, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Panel: Robert B. Mitchell, Columbia University
Svend Riemer, University of Wisconsin
Reginald Isaacs, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago
Gerald Breese, Social Science Research Council

Evening

PUBLIC LECTURE

Speaker: Coleman Woodbury, Urban Redevelopment Study, Chicago

Richard T. Ely and the Beginnings of Research in Urban Land and Housing Economics

September 3, Morning

RELATIONSHIPS OF TECHNOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH IN HOUSING

Chairman: Clarence Farrier, United States Steel Corporation

Panel: Edmond H. Hoben, Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority
Vernon DeMars, Washington, D. C.
William H. Scheick, University of Illinois
Richard U. Ratcliff, University of Wisconsin

Afternoon

MEASURING EFFECTIVE DEMAND IN THE HOUSING MARKET

Chairman: Ernest M. Fisher, Columbia University

Panel: Donald S. Thompson, Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland
Howard G. Brunsmann, Bureau of the Census
Arthur M. Weimer, Indiana University
James C. Downs, Jr., Real Estate Research Corporation, Chicago

Evening

HOUSING NEEDS AND HOUSING STANDARDS

Chairman: Nicholas J. Demerath, University of North Carolina

Panel: G. Holmes Perkins, Harvard University
A. Benjamin Handler, Jr., Littauer Center, Cambridge
Frederick A. Gutheim, New York Herald Tribune
Abner D. Silverman, American Community Builders, Inc., Chicago

STUDY OF SUPPORT FOR INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

by Elbridge Sibley

WITH joint sponsorship and support of the American Philosophical Society and the Society of the Sigma Xi, the Council is undertaking an investigation of the situations confronting individual scientists and scholars who wish to carry on independent research in the natural and social sciences and humanistic studies. The investigation was prompted by the desire on the part of the three collaborating organizations for not only an appraisal of their own grant-in-aid programs but also a broader view of the factors which encourage or inhibit individual initiative in research.

Within the sphere of the Social Science Research Council's concern, the study will impinge upon some

of the problems which are of interest to the Committee on Organization for Research in the Social Sciences, but its principal focus will be on the independent research worker as distinguished from the member of a research organization.

Two phases of the investigation are a study of the clientele and experience of certain grant-giving organizations, and a survey of the experience of individual members of the faculties of selected colleges and universities. Organizations to be covered in the first phase include, in addition to the three organizations sponsoring the study, a few others which offer grants-in-aid for research on problems chosen by the applicants them-

selves. Industrial and other organizations which offer support for research on predetermined problems will not be included. The second phase of the investigation will be carried out on the campuses of a number of institutions selected to include colleges and universities of varied sizes and types. Willingness of the academic authorities to sanction and cooperate with the study will of necessity be a factor in the selection of institutions. Individual faculty members will be asked to report on schedules their experience in research. As tentatively drafted, the schedule contains sections on current research activities, on past experience in seek-

ing support for independent research, and on the respondent's research aspirations. Biographical and bibliographical data also included on the schedule will make it possible to analyze the findings with respect to education, age, status, and other factors hypothetically related to research activity. Schedule data will be supplemented by interviews and direct observation by the investigators.

The study is directed by the writer. Calvin W. Stillman of Chicago, who has recently joined the staff, will carry out most of the field work. Present plans call for completion of the study before the end of the year 1949.

COMMITTEE BRIEFS

ANALYSIS OF PRE-ELECTION POLLS

AND FORECASTS

S. S. Wilks (chairman), Frederick F. Stephan (executive secretary), James P. Baxter, 3rd, Philip M. Hauser, Carl I. Hovland, V. O. Key, Isador Lubin, Frank Stanton, Samuel A. Stouffer; *staff assistants*, Herbert Hyman, Philip J. McCarthy, Frederick Mosteller, David B. Truman.

The committee was appointed on November 10 to review the technical procedures and methods of interpretation used by public opinion polling organizations in attempting to predict the outcome of the 1948 presidential election. The three largest private polling organizations welcomed the appointment of the committee and immediately gave it their full cooperation and access to all relevant records. Sampling techniques, interviewing practices, and methods of question construction are all being examined by the committee in order to determine whether alternative techniques might have appreciably affected the polling organizations' findings and the nature of their forecasts. Attention is also being given to the theoretical assumptions which entered into the interpretation of the results of successive polls. From the time of its appointment the committee has had the support and assistance of several research and professional organizations which were contemplating the establishment of separate committees for this same purpose, and whose officers agreed that an analysis would best be carried out under unified auspices. A staff of technicians is assisting the committee, which hopes to present its report within six weeks from the time of its appointment.

In the course of its work the committee will attempt to identify specific further research which would aid in improving the accuracy of future polls and other types of opinion and attitude surveys.

The Council's decision to appoint this committee recognized that the continuing discussion of the pre-election polls by both lay and professional groups might have repercussions affecting all types of opinion and attitude surveys and social science research generally. It was the judgment

of the Council that in a situation of this kind research men have an especial responsibility to inquire into the practical applications of specific research techniques and to determine to what extent errors were attributable to defects in the techniques themselves, or in their application, or in the inferences drawn. It is hoped that the committee's work, in addition to aiding research workers in this and other social science fields, will yield conclusions which will give the public as well as industry, government, and other users of polls a firm basis for judgments concerning uses which can or cannot safely be made of particular types of opinion and attitude measurement in their present stage of development. It is expected that the committee's findings will also suggest directions in which the study of political behavior and other human attitudes and motivations may be extended.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

Arthur H. Cole (chairman), Earl J. Hamilton, Herbert Heaton, John G. B. Hutchins, Harold A. Innis, Leland H. Jenks, Edward C. Kirkland, Frederic C. Lane, Robert Warren.

The committee's interest in promoting research in entrepreneurial history has led to the establishment of a small interdisciplinary group at Harvard University, concerned with exploring the nature of entrepreneurship and the stages in its evolution over past centuries. Working with Messrs. Cole and Jenks of the committee are Thomas C. Cochran, who is continuing his study of the thinking of railroad executives during the period from 1840 to 1890, and Hugh C. J. Aitken, Fr. Adrien Taymans, and R. Robert Wohl. Further grants by the committee for research in this general field provide for completion and publication of a history of a Connecticut brass fabricating enterprise by Theodore E. Marburg, and of a history of copper mining in Michigan by W. B. Gates. Results of other projects which have been aided by the committee are now in process of publication: Muriel E. Hidy's study of George Peabody, merchant and financier, will appear in the Harvard Studies

in Business History Series; and a history of the development of the business corporation in New Jersey prior to 1875 by John W. Cadman, Jr. is in press. An article by David M. Ellis, "Rivalry between the New York Central and the Erie Canal," was published in the July 1948 issue of *New York History. Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945*, a source book comparable with the *Statistical Abstract* and prepared by the Census Bureau with the aid of the Committee on Economic History, is scheduled for publication by the Government Printing Office early in 1949.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS RESEARCH

Frederick S. Dunn (chairman), Edward M. Earle, William T. R. Fox, Grayson Kirk, Leo Pasvolksky.

The committee was appointed in July in response to the growing needs of groups concerned with research in international relations for improved means of intercommunication and for aid in systematic development of their field. These needs were made explicit at a small conference sponsored by the Council last spring. The committee held an organizational meeting in New York on October 18, 1948. According to present plans, the committee proposes to stimulate research in international relations and improve its quality by providing effective means of contact between research groups, to evaluate the present products of research and trace research fashions in international relations, and to develop criteria of research priorities. Another objective will be to foster interdisciplinary attempts to solve problems of international relations. A succinct and thoughtful statement by the chairman of the committee, entitled "The Scope of International Relations," appeared in the first issue of the new journal in this field, *World Politics*, published since October 1948 by the Yale Institute of International Studies.

LABOR MARKET RESEARCH

J. Douglas Brown (chairman), E. Wight Bakke, Philip M. Hauser, Clark Kerr, Gladys L. Palmer, Carroll L. Shartle, Dale Yoder; *staff*, John G. Turnbull.

A subcommittee on labor-management relations has been appointed to plan a conference on hypotheses and approaches in industrial relations research. The members of the subcommittee are Charles A. Myers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (chairman), Milton Derber of the University of Chicago, Frederick H. Harbison of the University of Chicago, Clark Kerr of the University of California, Richard A. Lester of Princeton University, John W. McConnell of Cornell University, and Lloyd G. Reynolds of Yale University.

A new Memorandum on University Research Programs in the Field of Labor is being compiled for the committee, which is seeking to obtain information about the research plans of newly established centers or institutes. As a further step in the committee's own research planning program

Demands for Labor: Opportunities for Research, prepared for the committee by Dale Yoder, has just been published by the Council as its Pamphlet 7.

In a volume entitled *Workers Wanted*, soon to be published by Harper & Brothers, William Noland and E. Wight Bakke have presented the conclusions from their study of the determinants of employers' hiring policies, practices, and preferences. The study, based on surveys made in two cities, was designed to define the realities of labor demand as these appear to the worker in search of a job and the specific characteristics of the supply of labor—such as availability, efficiency, mobility, organizability, preferences, and standards—which interest employers in their search for workers. The Committee on Labor Market Research participated in planning the project which was financed from funds granted to the Council by the W. E. Upjohn Unemployment Trustee Corporation.

ORGANIZATION FOR RESEARCH IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Louis Wirth (chairman), Gordon W. Blackwell, Frederick C. Mills, Stanley F. Teele, Donald H. Wallace, Malcolm M. Willey; *staff*, Paul Webbink.

The committee has in preparation a report on financial arrangements between universities and faculty members engaged in social science research. It is hoped that this can be published early in 1949. The *Tentative Directory of University Social Science Research Organizations*, which the committee issued in 1947, is now being revised. The committee would appreciate information about new research organizations established within the past two years or changes in the personnel or functions of older organizations, in order that the new directory may be as complete and as useful as possible.

PACIFIC COAST COMMITTEE ON LABOR MARKET RESEARCH

Clark Kerr (chairman), Paul A. Dodd, Maurice I. Gershenson, Robert D. Gray, William S. Hopkins, John P. Troxell, Edgar L. Warren.

The committee has continued its program of meetings at the various West Coast research centers. In August it met at the Stanford University Division of Industrial Relations, and another session is scheduled to be held in Los Angeles in conjunction with the Pacific Coast Economic Association's annual meetings in December. A memorandum entitled *Industrial Relations Research Centers in West Coast Universities* has been published for the committee by the Stanford Division of Industrial Relations in order to acquaint management, labor, government, and academic personnel with the research and informational services available at the West Coast centers. Copies of the memorandum have been widely distributed and a revision is already under way. This will include a section on documentary resources for research in industrial relations on

the Coast. The several research centers are now cooperating in the development of collections of such documents in the interest of greater coordination and avoidance of duplications.

SLAVIC STUDIES

(Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies)

Philip E. Mosely (chairman), Ernest J. Simmons (secretary), Percy E. Corbett, Merle Fainsod, Robert J. Kerner, Geroid T. Robinson, S. Harrison Thomson, René Wellek.

At its first meeting the committee agreed that one of the most pressing needs of scholarship in the field of Slavic studies is for a fuller flow of Soviet research materials. The Subcommittee on Procurement of Soviet Materials (Percy E. Corbett, chairman, Abram Bergson, Merle Fainsod, Sergius Yakobson) met in New York in June to outline the main elements of the problem. Through the cooperation of several interested agencies and libraries a special study of 1947 receipts of Soviet books by four of the principal libraries was outlined by the chairmen of the subcommittee and the joint committee, and was carried out by Charles B. McLane, a student of the Russian Institute of Columbia University. At a meeting of the subcommittee on October 30 in Washington, the results of this detailed study were reviewed and they will soon be made available to libraries and other agencies directly concerned with this problem. The preparation of Mr. McLane's report was financed by the American Council of Learned Societies, from a grant for Russian procurement made by the Rockefeller Foundation. The subcommittee plans to hold an early meeting to elaborate its recommendations, based upon the situation disclosed in this report.

The subcommittee has also conferred with Library of Congress representatives concerning other aspects of the problem of procurement of materials. The Library has expressed its wish to make its supply of surplus Russian materials available to nongovernmental libraries promptly and systematically, in order best to contribute to the enrichment of research facilities in other centers. The subcommittee is preparing recommendations on the most effective way of making this important contribution available to research centers engaged in the study of Russian problems.

SOCIAL SCIENCE PERIODICALS FOR EUROPE

Philip E. Mosely (chairman), Richard Heindel, Thorsten Sellin.

The social science periodicals for Europe program, supported by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, is designed to meet the pressing need of European educational and research institutions for access to American periodicals by filling the gap in their subscriptions during 1948-50. It was established because of the many appeals from

European institutions and scholars who have recently found dollars for this purpose even more difficult to obtain than immediately after the war. Through receiving currently a substantial range of periodicals European social scientists will, it is hoped, learn more quickly of new lines of work in their fields and, through review sections of the periodicals, gain a better understanding of new publications available.

Over 2,000 two-year subscriptions have been entered so far on behalf of 109 institutions. A small selection of journals has been entered for all recipients, while almost half of them are receiving a considerably wider selection of periodicals in fields in which they have some reputation. In addition, about a hundred specialized institutes are to receive a selection of periodicals relating to their particular fields of research. This latter group of orders has now been prepared and will be entered shortly.

The editors and managers of social science periodicals have shown a splendid spirit of cooperation and desire to support this enterprise. Most of the periodicals have granted discounts, as a contribution to its success, and some of these have been very substantial. Almost all managers have been very careful in checking lists of proposed recipients against their subscription and exchange rolls. Numerous enthusiastic letters of appreciation have already arrived from the recipients.

SOCIAL SCIENCE PERSONNEL

Fred Eggan (chairman), Donald T. Campbell, Edward P. Hutchinson, Philip E. Mosely, Frank A. Southard, Jr., Paul Webbink; *staff*, Elbridge Sibley.

At a meeting held on October 29, the committee considered a relatively small number of new applications for research training fellowships, and provisionally voted to make three awards. In keeping with its announced policy of giving thorough attention to the training needs of each appointee, the committee has made each award conditional on the satisfactory outcome of further revision of the appointee's plans, or of negotiation with prospective sponsors and advisers. Hence announcement of the appointments will be postponed until the next issue of *Items*.

The committee also granted extensions of fellowship terms for three to six months, to John C. Brown, Robert H. Johnson, and Eva Rosenfeld, whose original appointments were reported in the June 1948, December 1947, and March 1947 issues of *Items*, respectively.

As announced in circulars which were distributed last September, the committee will meet to make awards at intervals of approximately three months. The next meeting will be held during the last week of January, and applications should be received at least six weeks in advance. Inquiries concerning research training fellowships should be addressed to the Council's Washington office, 726 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

WAR STUDIES

Roy F. Nichols (chairman), Shepard B. Clough (executive secretary), James P. Baxter, 3rd, Pendleton Herring, Paul T. Homan, John A. Krout, Dael L. Wolfe, Ralph A. Young.

Another of the studies of American experience in war-time, which was arranged with the assistance of the committee's secretary, has been completed: *The Impact of the War on American Education* by Isaac L. Kandel was published in October by the University of North Carolina Press. This volume was prepared under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies' Committee on War Studies, one of the organizations with which Mr. Clough collaborated in promotion of war studies. An analysis of the War Production Board's statistical reporting experience by David Novick and George A. Steiner, which was aided by a small grant from the SSRC's committee, is being published serially in the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*. Part I, which describes the growth of the Board's reporting structure, appeared in the June 1948 issue; and Parts II and III, which analyze the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of this structure, in the September issue.

WORLD AREA RESEARCH

Robert B. Hall (chairman), Ralph L. Beals, Wendell C. Bennett, W. Norman Brown, Donald C. McKay, Geroid T. Robinson, Walter L. Wright, Jr.; staff, Charles Wagley.

Under the auspices of the committee Julian H. Steward of Columbia University in September began work on an appraisal of the concept, methods, and accomplishments of area research. The progress of this project was reviewed at a meeting of the committee in November. Mr. Steward is analyzing the theoretical basis of area research and making a critical examination of specific area research projects already completed or under way. He has prepared a tentative outline of a bulletin which, it is hoped, will provide the basis for designing more adequate area research programs. He has had the benefit of consultations with various interdisciplinary groups concerned with area research and will visit a number of area research centers in the course of his study.

The committee reviewed the progress and policies of the area research training fellowships and travel grants established last spring with funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Corporation has granted the Council funds for continuation of this program during 1949.

PERSONNEL

AREA RESEARCH TRAINING FELLOWSHIPS AND TRAVEL GRANTS

The Committee on Area Research Training Fellowships — Philip E. Mosely (chairman), Cora Du Bois, Merle Fainsod, Robert B. Hall, Thorsten Sellin, Charles Wagley, and Walter L. Wright, Jr. — met to make its second group of awards on November 20. Fellowships were awarded to the following 11 appointees:

Charles S. Brant, M.A. Yale University, Research Assistant in Anthropology, Cornell University, for community study in Burma with especial reference to the influences of Indian and Western cultures.

Martin Bronfenbrenner, Ph.D. in economics, University of Chicago, Associate Professor, University of Wisconsin, for research on Japan's postwar recovery prospects.

Bernard J. Choseed, candidate for Ph.D. in Russian literature, Columbia University, for study of the Soviet nationalities program as reflected in Soviet literature.

Alexander Eckstein, candidate for Ph.D. in agricultural economics, University of California, Economist, U. N. Food and Agricultural Organization, for research on village economies in eastern Europe.

Nobutaka Ike, candidate for Ph.D. in political science, Johns Hopkins University, Lecturer, Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, for research on Japan at the eve of the Manchurian invasion.

Paul M. Kattenburg, candidate for Ph.D. in international relations, Yale University, for research on political processes in selected areas of the Indonesian Archipelago.

Richard D. Lambert, candidate for Ph.D. in sociology, University of Pennsylvania, for sociological research in India and Pakistan with especial reference to Hindu-Moslem relations.

Robert A. Scalapino, Ph.D. in government, Instructor in Government, Harvard University, for research in China with especial reference to Sun Yat-senism.

Bernard J. Siegel, Ph.D. University of Chicago, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Stanford University, for research in a Luso-Brazilian community.

George W. Skinner, candidate for Ph.D. in anthropology, Cornell University, for research on the culture of a Chinese village.

Arthur E. Tiedemann, candidate for Ph.D. in history, Columbia University, for research in Japanese history with emphasis on the influence of the Ainu frontier.

Travel grants for research in world areas were awarded to the following 5 appointees:

Bailey W. Diffie, Associate Professor of History, College of the City of New York, for travel in Portugal, Spain, and neighboring countries for research on the Iberian background of Latin American civilization.

Francis L. K. Hsu, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Northwestern University, for travel to China for research on Chinese culture and personality.

Raymond Kennedy, Professor of Sociology, Yale University, for travel to Indonesia and the Netherlands for research on levels of acculturation in Indonesia.

Morris E. Opler, Professor of Anthropology, Cornell University, for travel to India for research on village life.

Marian W. Smith, Instructor in Anthropology, Columbia University, for travel to Pakistan, India, and

Ceylon for ethnological research, especially on the Sikhs.

Each of these travel grants was awarded to supplement support received by the appointee from one or more other sources.

In addition to the awards made at the November meeting, one fellowship and one travel grant not previously reported were approved by mail votes of the committee during the interval between meetings:

Willard A. Beling, Ph.D. Princeton University, former Fellow of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, a fellowship for study of the development, growth, and present trend of the social, political, and economic life of the Arabic Near East.

Carleton S. Coon, Professor of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, now in the Middle East on an expedition sponsored by the University Museum, a travel grant for visits to several centers in that area for the purpose of appraising the facilities available to American research workers.

Continuation of the program of fellowships and travel grants for research in world areas for the coming year has been made possible by a further grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The next meeting of the committee has been tentatively scheduled for April 1949. Applications to be considered at that time should be filed not later than February. Revised circulars announcing the fellowships and grants are to be distributed to area study centers this winter, and will be furnished to individuals on request. Inquiries and applications should be addressed to the Council's Washington office, 726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

APPOINTMENTS TO COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Lyle H. Lanier of New York University and John W. Riley, Jr. of Rutgers University have been named to the Committee on Grants-in-Aid. The other members of this committee are Blair Stewart (chairman), Paul W. Gates, and Joseph J. Spengler.

Fred Egan of the University of Chicago has been named chairman of the Committee on Social Science Personnel, which has charge of the Council's research training fellowship program. Donald T. Campbell of Ohio State Univer-

sity, Edward P. Hutchinson of the University of Pennsylvania, and Frank A. Southard, Jr. of the Federal Reserve System are newly appointed members of the committee. The remaining members are Philip E. Mosely and Paul Webbink.

William Robinson of the University of California at Los Angeles has been named a member of the Pacific Coast Committee on Community Studies. The previously appointed members are Leonard Bloom (chairman), Allen L. Edwards, Calvin F. Schmid, Eshref Shevky, Robert C. Tryon, and Paul Wallin.

COUNCIL DIRECTORS

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Council held in September, Willard Hurst of the University of Wisconsin, Alexander Leighton of Cornell University, and Donald Young of the Russell Sage Foundation were elected directors-at-large. J. Frederic Dewhurst of the Twentieth Century Fund was re-elected a director-at-large. Robert B. Hall of the University of Michigan was made chairman of the board of directors; Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr., vice-chairman; Shepard B. Clough of Columbia University, secretary; and Wendell C. Bennett of Yale University, treasurer.

CONFERENCE BOARD MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils has changed in recent months, in accordance with several changes in the executive officers of the Councils. Pendleton Herring and Robert B. Hall have succeeded Donald Young and A. T. Poffenberger as representatives of the SSRC. Paul Webbink, who serves as alternate for either of the SSRC's delegates, has been named secretary of the Board. Charles E. Odegaard has succeeded Cornelius Krusé as Executive Director of the ACLS and as a member of the Conference Board. William C. DeVane continues as a representative of the ACLS, and S. Whittemore Boggs has been designated as his alternate. The other members of the Board are Ross G. Harrison (chairman) and Detlev W. Bronk from the NRC, and Aaron J. Brumbaugh and George F. Zook from the ACE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

GRANTS-IN-AID

As previously announced, grants-in-aid of research will again be offered by the Council in 1949. These grants, intended to aid mature research workers in the completion of projects for which their own institutions cannot provide adequate support, are not available to candidates for degrees. Grants are limited to not more than \$1,000, and may not be used for normal living expenses. Applications will be accepted through January 15, and awards will be announced about April 1, 1949. Inquiries should be addressed to the Council's Washington office, 726 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

JOINT FELLOWSHIPS IN THE NATURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Postdoctoral fellowships are available for 1949-51 under the joint program initiated in 1947 by the NRC and SSRC with funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. These fellowships are designed to give special training and experience to young natural or social scientists of marked ability who desire supplementary training in social or natural science, respectively. The program is based upon the recognition that research on many scientific problems can best be carried out by scholars versed in techniques of both natural and social sciences.

The fellowships are open only to citizens of the United States. Applicants must provide evidence of training equivalent to that represented by the Ph.D. degree, and of unusual talent for research. They should be nominated by a responsible officer of the institution with which there is present affiliation or which conferred the doctorate. Applicants must submit a proposed program of study and research in a designated field of natural or social science and must indicate the institution, in this country, in which they wish to study. Awards will be made for a term of two years, and stipends will range from \$2,500 to \$5,000 per year. In order to receive consideration at the next meeting of the joint Fellowship Board, applications must be filed on or before February 1, 1949. Awards will be announced as soon as possible after March 15.

Applications or inquiries should be addressed to the Natural Science - Social Science Fellowship Board, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C. The members of the Board are Hugh S. Taylor (chairman), Detlev W. Bronk, Pendleton Herring, Carlyle Jacobsen, Robert K. Merton, Edwin G. Nourse, and J. Robert Oppenheimer.

NATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Under the auspices of the Council's committee in this field, a limited number of fellowships in economic history are available for 1949-50 to students of unusual ability in the United States and Canada who have completed at least one full year of graduate study and who intend to make teaching or research in economic history a major life interest. Such students must be preparing or planning to prepare doctoral dissertations on a significant aspect of one of the four fields embraced by the committee's research program, specifically, the role of government in American economic development, the role of entrepreneurship in this same development, the evolution of the corporation in the United States, and the history of American banking. Preference will be given to applicants whose studies have bridged the fields of economics and history; who have or plan to acquire training in economic theory, statistics, accountancy, and historiography; and who have reading abilities in modern languages. Applications must be filed on or before March 1, 1949. Inquiries regarding the fellowships should be addressed to Arthur H. Cole, Box 37, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS

- The Labor Force in the United States 1890-1960* by John D. Durand. New York: Social Science Research Council, 1948. Pp. 302. \$2.50.
- American Opinion on World Affairs in the Atomic Age* by Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr. and Sylvia Eberhart. Based on a report prepared for the Council's former Committee on Social Aspects of Atomic Energy. Foreword by Frederick Osborn. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1948. Pp. 173. \$2.50.
- Men, Cities, and Transportation: A Study in New England History, 1820-1900* by Edward C. Kirkland. Published in cooperation with the Committee on Economic History. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1948. 2 volumes. Pp. 1052. \$12.50.
- Revolution in Glassmaking: Entrepreneurship and Technological Change in the American Industry, 1880-1920* by Warren C. Scoville. Prepared under the direction of the Committee on Economic History in collaboration with the Committee on Technologi-

cal Change, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1948. Pp. 415. \$5.00.

SSRC BULLETIN AND PAMPHLET SERIES

- The Recruitment, Selection, and Training of Social Scientists*, Bulletin 58, by Elbridge Sibley. June 1948. Pp. 178. \$1.50.
- Social Adjustment in Old Age: A Research Planning Report*, Bulletin 59, by Otto Pollak with the assistance of Glen Heathers. August 1948. Pp. 210. \$1.75.
- Area Research and Training: A Conference Report on the Study of World Areas*, Pamphlet 6, by Charles Wagley. June 1948. Pp. 63. 75 cents.
- Demands for Labor: Opportunities for Research*, Pamphlet 7, by Dale Yoder. November 1948. Pp. 46. 50 cents.

All numbers in the Council's bulletin and pamphlet series are distributed from the New York office of the Council.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Incorporated in the State of Illinois, December 27, 1924, for the purpose of advancing research in the social sciences

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